

北半球冬季成層圏における ENSO 変化の再検討 ENSO-induced changes in the Northern winter stratosphere revisited

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Using the JRA-25/JCDAS reanalysis and JMA hindcast (HC) data, this study re-examines the ENSO-induced changes in the Northern winter stratosphere.

This study seeks to better understand the observed changes in the time mean states and variability (such as occurrence of stratospheric sudden warmings, or SSWs): it is widely accepted that the polar vortex is weaker and warmer on average for warm ENSO years than for cold years, whereas occurrence of highly disturbed situations of the vortex such as SSWs is more frequent (or as frequent) for cold ENSO years. For this purpose, we utilize the reanalysis and also the HC data. The HC experiments were conducted by the JMA using March, 2011 version of the 1-month ensemble prediction system. The ensemble predictions were made from each of the 10th, 20th, and last day of each month for 1979-2009, with an ensemble size of five.

In the analysis data (real world), we first confirm the existing results that the polar vortex changes in the time mean states and variability with ENSO. Then, we find that the frequent occurrence of disturbed situations for cold ENSO years is mainly contributed by a couple of SSWs (e.g., those in 1984/85 and 2005/06 winters). These SSWs occur with moderate upward propagation and marked poleward propagation of wave activity under the easterly condition of the QBO.

In the HC data, we further show that, when initialized about 10 to 20 days before the SSWs, the data only roughly reproduce such propagation features and underestimate (or miss) the deceleration of the polar night jet. These features of the wave propagation are therefore the key for the HC data to well reproduce the SSWs, and hence the ENSO induced changes in the stratospheric variability as observed.

キーワード: 成層圏, ENSO 変化, 突然昇温, 準二年周期振動
Keywords: stratosphere, ENSO-induced changes, stratospheric sudden warming, QBO

南極昭和基地における気球分離式無人航空機によるエアロゾル鉛直分布観測 - 新しい成層圏観測プラットフォームの開発 -

Observation of aerosol profiles using balloon separated Unmanned Aerial Vehicle at Syowa Station, East Antarctica

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Boundary regions in the upper atmosphere play important roles in the global budget of material and energy. It is difficult to perform in-situ observations and sample recovery in/from the regions. There are some platforms for them, airplane, balloon, rocket and so on. They require heavy loads and/or cost for observations.

Small Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) is one of the most cheap and mobile platforms. Recent developments of electronic devices, microcomputer, and navigation system have been drastic and it supports to develop many types of small UAV. On the other hand, a small rubber balloon is very cheap and useful to lift instruments to upper atmosphere. We started to develop new type of platform, combined a balloon and an UAV. In the first stage, an UAV is hanged and lifted by a rubber balloon to the stratosphere. Aerosol instruments borne in UAV observe aerosol concentration and collect sample during ascending. At the top altitude, planned to separate position, UAV cut hanging rope and return to ground base with instruments and sample by self-control with micro-computer system.

We performed aerosol observations upto 10 km a.s.l. at Syowa Station (69.0 oS, 39.6 oE) in January 2013, as one program of the 54th Japanese Antarctic Research Expedition. Five successful flight were carried out and observe vertical profiles of aerosol concentration ranging from 0.3 to 11.4 μm in diameter, and collect sample up to 8 km a.s.l.. Tropopause is locate around 8 to 10 km a.s.l over Syowa Station in summer season.

We are planning to develop more advanced platform, using balloon, parachute, and UAV, which can realize observation up to 30 km.

We will report details of the developed new type of platform and preliminary results of aerosol observations at Syowa Station.

キーワード: 気球分離式無人航空機, 成層圏エアロゾル, 南極

Keywords: balloon separated UAV, stratospheric aerosol, Antarctica

JEM/SMILES L2 プロダクト v2.x での改訂状況: 中間圏 O₃, HCl プロファイルの改善

Updates of JEM/SMILES L2Product v2.4: improvements of mesospheric O₃ and HCl profiles

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SMILES (Superconducting Submillimeter-Wave Limb-Emission Sounder) は 宇宙航空研究開発機構と情報通信研究機構の共同ミッションであり、2009/10/12 から翌年 04/21 まで約半年間、国際宇宙ステーションから大気サブミリ波の観測を行った (Kikuchi et al., 2010)。SMILES は豊富な電力を活かして 4K 級機械式冷凍機と超伝導ミクスを用い、ノイズ 0.4 K 以下と高精度のデータを取得した。標準プロダクトは 11 種 (O₃, HCl, ClO, HNO₃, CH₃CN, HO₂, HOCl, BrO and O₃ isotopes (17000, O1700, 18000)) であり、2012 年春、一般向けへ v2.1 の提供を開始した。SMILES で最も感度が高い O₃ については衛星、モデルとの比較による検証 (Imai et al., 2012, Submitted to JGR.) がすでに進んでいる。また国際宇宙ステーションの太陽非同期軌道を活かした日変化分布を観測しており、日変化成分の研究 (例えば Sakazaki et al., 2013, JGR) に用いられている。

最新バージョン v2.4 は 2013 年春に提供予定である。v2.1 以降の改訂では、中間圏プロファイルの改善をターゲットの 1 つとした。

v2.1 の O₃ では、76 km 以上で 0.05ppm 以上のプロファイルの振動がみられた。これはリトリバル設定が不適切であったことが原因である。O₃ のアприオリプロファイルは MLS v2.2 データを昼夜別で平均した月及び帯状平均プロファイルを用いているが、約 75 km 以上では useful range を外れ、値の信頼性が低い。リトリバル範囲外の 85 km 以上ではアприオリ値をそのまま参照しているが、SMILES での感度はより高高度までであるため、アприオリの誤差は、その下の層での誤差を発生させていた。v2.4 ではリトリバル高度を 120 km まで拡大し、またアприオリプロファイルおよびエラーの調整を行った。その結果、振動が抑制され、SABER をはじめとする衛星データでみられる上部中間圏での濃度ピーク (Smith et al., 2013, submitted to JGR) が SMILES でも導出できるようになるなどの改善がみられた。

HCl では、O₃ と同様にリトリバル高度範囲を 100 km まで広げた。それ以外にも 50km 付近で 2% 程度の振動が v2.4 では抑制されている。これは 2 つの要因がある。1 点目は、装置チームによる AOS 応答関数を改訂である。解析方法の変更により信号抽出の精度を上げ、信号の裾野まで考慮したことにより HCl の振動が半分程度に抑制された。2 点目は、逆解析問題の解法に従来の optimal estimation method に加えて Tikhonov regularization method を導入したことである。これにより、HCl プロファイルの平滑化が行われ、振動が改善された。

キーワード: SMILES, きぼう, オゾン, 中間圏, 国際宇宙ステーション

Keywords: SMILES, JEM, Ozone, mesosphere, ISS

JEM/SMILES と ACE-FTS による北極成層圏オゾン破壊過程の解析 Analysis of Arctic stratospheric minor gases related to ozone depletion by coupled use of JEM/SMILES and ACE-FTS

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国際宇宙ステーション「きぼう」日本実験棟に搭載された超電導サブミリ波リム放射サウンダ (SMILES; Superconducting Submillimeter-Wave Limb-Emission Sounder) は、超電導技術を搭載したこれまでにない高感度なセンサーであり、2009年10月12日から2010年4月21日までの約半年間にわたり、成層圏および中間圏で、今まで高感度で観測することの出来なかった ClO を含む大気微量成分を従来のセンサーと比べて十倍程度の高い精度で観測した。また同時期に、SCISAT-1 に搭載されている (ACE-FTS; Atmospheric Chemistry Experiment - Fourier Transform Spectrometer) は、2004年3月11日から現在まで、上部対流圏と成層圏の気温や様々な大気微量成分を太陽掩蔽法で観測している。本研究では、SMILES の研究プロダクト (L2r プロダクト) と ACE-FTS データを用いて、2009/2010 年北極成層圏のオゾン関連物質間の相関関係と高感度で観測された実測値のみでの「Cl Partitioning」の時間変化について解析を行った。

まず、SMILES で観測された ClO と ACE-FTS で観測された HCl、NO_y、ClONO₂、N₂O の北緯 50-65 °の高度分布の解析から、1月と2月における極渦内外での ClO と HCl と ClONO₂ の濃度差が高度 18-28 km で最も大きくなることがわかった。次に、気温と各微量成分との関係を調べるために、水蒸気の凝結温度 (T_{ice}) を計算し、最も極渦内外で濃度差が大きかった高度 20.5 km で各微量成分との相関について調べた。2010年1月において、高度 20.5 km においてはその場の気温から計算した T_{ice} を引いた T-T_{ice} が 15 K 以下になると、各微量成分 (HCl、NO_y、ClONO₂、ClO) に急激な濃度変化が見られ、等価緯度が 70 °N 以上の領域で最も濃度変化が顕著であった。これは PSCs 粒子上での不均一反応によって引き起こされたと示唆される。次に、ACE-FTS で観測された N₂O と各微量成分の相関を調べた。2009年11月には両者に一対一の相関が見られるが、2010年1月と2月にはそれとは異なる相関が見られた。このことから、1月と2月に見られる微量成分の濃度変化は化学的な要因によって引き起こされたといえる。さらに、SMILES で観測された ClO と HOCl と ACE-FTS で観測された HCl と ClONO₂ の冬春季間の極渦内における「Cl Partitioning」の時間変化について解析を行った。PSCs が発生する前と考えられる 2009年11月においては、各微量成分に大きな変化は見られない。2010年1月初旬に HCl と ClONO₂ の濃度が減少し、1月中旬に ClO 濃度が急激に増加する。1月下旬には ClO 濃度は減少、HCl 濃度は増加、ClONO₂ 濃度は増加する。2010年2月と3月には、ClONO₂ 濃度が PSCs 発生前の濃度よりも高くなる現象も確認できた。本講演では、さらに詳細に「Cl Partitioning」について調べた結果について報告する。

キーワード: 成層圏大気微量成分, オゾン破壊, リモートセンシング

Keywords: stratospheric minor gases, ozone depletion, remote sensing

Correlation among water vapor and ozone as observed from Aura/MLS Correlation among water vapor and ozone as observed from Aura/MLS

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We present a relationship between water vapor mixing ratio (WV) and ozone mixing ratio (O3) measured by Aura/MLS in the tropical upper troposphere and lower stratosphere during 2005-10. Seasonal variability is analyzed in WV and O3 using MLS data. During summer (April-September) WV and O3 scatter plots are used to examine the relationship between them at different pressure levels. Around 100 hPa and above, it seems that there is an increasing linear tendency between WV and O3 with a high correlation coefficient. However, during winter (October-March) it seems that there is an association between WV and O3 but comparatively lesser than summer. From the scatter plots of WV and O3, it appears that during convection WV is injected from troposphere to lower stratosphere in the tropical region. However, the increasing amount of O3 and WV just above tropopause appears that it is dynamically controlled during summer. The O3 values are in general high during summer as compared to winter and are larger by a factor of ~2 while at 68hPa WV values are high during winter by a factor ~1-2. The temperature during summer show high values as compared to winter above tropopause. Our analysis suggests that there is a need to study jointly O3 and WV that would help in better understanding the transport in the TTL region and above.

キーワード: Tropical Tropopause Layer, Water Vapor, Ozone

Keywords: Tropical Tropopause Layer, Water Vapor, Ozone

SMILES によるオゾン及び塩素化合物観測データの検証 Validation of ozone and chlorine compounds data observed by SMILES

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The Superconducting Sub-millimeter Limb-emission Sounder (SMILES) onboard Japan Experiment Module (JEM) of the International Space Station (ISS) have observed atmospheric minor constituents related with ozone chemistry, such as O₃, HCl, ClO, HO₂, HOCl and BrO, with high sensitivity. Especially, O₃, HCl and ClO can be detected with altitude up to the mesosphere (around 80km). In comparison with the stratosphere, "in situ" photochemistry controls concentration of minor constituents, so that we can examine current understanding of whole atmospheric chemical reactions by the direct comparison with SMILES observational data and results from numerical model calculations. In this study, we report the characteristics of ozone and chlorine compounds in stratosphere and mesosphere observed with SMILES instrument. Some results of comparative validation with past satellite data and numerical model calculations, and their characteristics of diurnal variation are also presented.

キーワード: 成層圏, 中間圏, 日変化, オゾン, リムサウンディング, サブミリ波

Keywords: stratosphere, mesosphere, diurnal variation, ozone, limb sounding, submillimeter wave

Characteristic of Vertical Wavenumber Spectra in The Lower Stratosphere Observed with COSMIC GPS Radio Occultation

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Vertical wavenumber spectra of atmospheric temperature perturbations in the lower stratosphere were analyzed by using COSMIC GPS Radio Occultation data. This study used high resolution profiles from January 2007 to December 2009 derived from the Full Spectrum Inversion retrieval method (Tsuda, et.al., 2011). The height range between 20 to 27 km was selected considering the atmospheric conditions are relatively stable over the entire latitude range. We investigated latitude variations of spectra over two longitude regions; 90 to 150 and 170 to 230 degree east, considering land and ocean distributions. The logarithmic spectral slope of temperature perturbations in the equator region agrees with the model spectrum throughout the year showing saturated gravity wave due to convective activity. It has been depicted an annual variation in the spectral slope at mid latitude in northern hemisphere, which is close to -3 in winter and gradual (-2.4 to -2.7) in summer. It also found an annual variation at mid latitude in southern hemisphere, which behaves differently from northern hemisphere, showing a latitudinal drift of the region southward (from 20S to 60S) from May through October. These variations are related with jet stream as described from zonal wind data. We calculated the moving average of z-score value that showed good correlation between temperature variance, spectral slope, and zonal wind.

キーワード: vertical wavenumber spectra, temperature perturbations
Keywords: vertical wavenumber spectra, temperature perturbations

Global Structure of Brunt Vaisala Frequency as revealed COSMIC GPS Radio Occultation Global Structure of Brunt Vaisala Frequency as revealed COSMIC GPS Radio Occultation

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COSMIC GPS RO data were utilized to investigate the atmospheric stability through deriving Brunt Vaisala frequency (N^2) from temperature profiles. N^2 is calculated using 100 m height difference and averaged into 1 km resolution. Height versus latitude section of N^2 showed the sharpness of tropopause layer. It depicted a very stable condition of the stratosphere layer. The deviation of N^2 in the equator region pronounced clearly relation with QBO phase. Time variations of the structure of N^2 in the stratosphere of polar region between northern hemisphere (NH) and southern hemisphere (SH) are quite different. An annual oscillation is described in the SH showing the polar night jet during winter season, whereas in winter season of NH the atmospheric stability are influenced by sudden stratosphere warming. An annual oscillation is also depicted in the equator region through time versus longitude diagram of N^2 at 17 km that represent the fluctuation of tropopause layer. Time longitude diagram over 30N latitude at 15 km for the global region showed eastward propagation of atmospheric waves.

キーワード: Brunt Vaisala frequency, COSMIC, GPS RO

Keywords: Brunt Vaisala frequency, COSMIC, GPS RO